



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



⑪ Publication number:

**0 219 065 B1**

⑫

## EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

⑯ Date of publication of patent specification: **11.03.92** ⑮ Int. Cl. 5: **C08F 214/26, // (C08F214/26, 214:28,216:14)**  
⑯ Application number: **86114001.0**  
⑯ Date of filing: **09.10.86**

⑤a) Novel elastomeric fluoropolymer and preparation thereof.

⑩ Priority: **12.10.85 JP 227265/85**

⑩ Date of publication of application:  
**22.04.87 Bulletin 87/17**

⑩ Publication of the grant of the patent:  
**11.03.92 Bulletin 92/11**

⑩ Designated Contracting States:  
**DE FR GB IT**

⑩ References cited:  
**EP-A- 0 075 312**  
**EP-A- 0 077 998**  
**EP-A- 0 117 450**

⑦ Proprietor: **DAIKIN INDUSTRIES, LIMITED**  
**12-39, Umeda 1-chome Kita-ku**  
**Osaka-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**

⑦ Inventor: **Morita, Shigeru**  
**3-3-45-501, Satsukigaoka**  
**Ikeda-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**  
Inventor: **Kuwahara, Kazuhiko**  
**No. 301, 7-3, Mukohjima-cho**  
**Kadoma-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**  
Inventor: **Tomoda, Masayasu**  
**2-24-7, Nango**  
**Ohtsu-shi Shiga-ken(JP)**  
Inventor: **Oka, Masahiko**  
**2-18-6, Hiyoshi-dai**  
**Ohtsu-shi Shiga-ken(JP)**

⑦ Representative: **Hansen, Bernd, Dr.rer.nat. et al**  
**Hoffmann, Elte & Partner Patentanwälte**  
**Arabellastrasse 4 Postfach 81 04 20**  
**W-8000 München 81(DE)**

**EP 0 219 065 B1**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****5 Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a novel elastomeric fluoropolymer and preparation thereof. More particularly, it relates to a novel fluoropolymer comprising perfluorovinyl ether, tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene and a method for producing the same.

10

**Description of the Prior Arts**

It is known to prepare an elastomeric fluoropolymer by polymerising perfluorovinyl ether and tetrafluoroethylene (cf. Japanese Patent Kokai Publication (unexamined) No. 71906/1983). These monomer 15 may be emulsion polymerized in the presence of a certain specific emulsifier to prepare an elastomeric fluoropolymer (cf. Japanese Patent Kokai No. 223007/1986)

The elastomeric fluoropolymer can be cross-linked with a peroxide type cross-linking agent and a cross-linking aid, but the cross-linked product has unsatisfactory strength and compression set.

**20 SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION**

One object of the present invention is to provide a novel elastomeric fluoropolymer.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel elastomeric fluoropolymer a cross-linked product of which has good strength and compression set.

25 Further object of the present invention is to provide a process for producing a novel elastomeric fluoropolymer.

A yet another object of the present invention is to provide a process for preparing an elastomeric fluoropolymer in which monomers are stably and reproducibly polymerized.

These and other objects are accomplished by an elastomeric fluoropolymer comprising at least 12 % 30 by mole of repeating units derived from a perfluorovinyl ether of the formula:



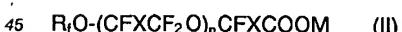
wherein  $R_f$  is a  $C_1-C_6$  perfluoroalkyl group, X is a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group and m is an 35 integer of 1 to 5, at least 50 % by mole of repeating units derived from tetrafluoroethylene and 0.1 to 5 % by mole of repeating units of hexafluoropropylene.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

40 The elastomeric fluoropolymer of the present invention is prepared by polymerizing the perfluorovinyl ether (I), tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene.

$R_f$  is preferably a  $C_2-C_4$  perfluoroalkyl group, and m is preferably 1 or 2.

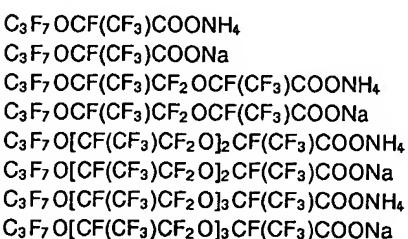
Preferably, the polymerization is carried out in water in the presence of an emulsifier of the formula:



wherein  $R_f$  and X are the same as defined above, M is a hydrogen, an ammonium group or an alkali metal and n is an integer of 0 to 5.

Specific examples of the emulsifier (II) are as follows:

50



$\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{COONH}_4$   
 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{COONa}$   
 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{COONH}_4$   
 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_2\text{CF}_2\text{COONH}_4$   
5     $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_3\text{CF}_2\text{COONH}_4$

10    The emulsifier may be used in an amount of 0.5 to 20 % by weight based on the weight of water. When the amount of the emulsifier is less than 0.5 % by weight, the emulsion polymerization does not proceed smoothly. When it is more than 20 % by weight, it is difficult to remove the emulsifier when the polymer is to be recovered after coagulating the resulting emulsion containing the polymer.

15    A polymerization initiator may be any initiator that is used in the conventional polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene and the perfluorovinyl ether and includes organic or inorganic peroxides, redox type initiator comprising a peroxide and a reducing agent and azo compounds. In order to increase the molecular weight of the obtained polymer, it is preferred to polymerize the monomers in the presence of the redox type initiator at comparatively low temperature.

20    The molecular weight of the polymer can be controlled by the use of a chain transfer agent. Preferred examples of the chain transfer agent are  $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_6$  hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones and organic halocarbons (e.g.,  $\text{CCl}_4$ ,  $\text{CBrCl}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_2\text{BrCFBrCF}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_2\text{I}_2$  and the like). When a fluorocarbon iodide (e.g.,  $\text{CF}_2\text{I}_2$ ,  $\text{I}(\text{CF}_2)_4\text{I}$ ,  $\text{CF}_2 = \text{CF-CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{I}$  and the like) is used as the chain transfer agent, since the iodine atom is bonded to a carbon atom present at a chain terminal of the polymer molecule and still in an active state, the polymer containing such iodine atoms can be cross-linked by a peroxide in the presence of a polyfunctional unsaturated compound (e.g., triallylisocyanurate and triallylcyanurate).

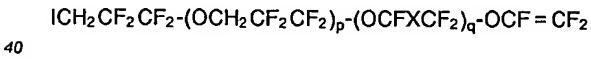
25    The elastomeric fluoropolymer of the present invention has a number average molecular weight of 20,000 to 500,000.

26    The polymerization temperature depends on decomposition temperature of the polymerization initiator. To prepare the polymer having a high molecular weight, temperature between 0 and 100 °C is preferred.

27    The polymerization pressure depends on the amount of the perfluorovinyl ether (I) to be contained in the polymer. For the preparation of the elastomeric polymer, a pressure range of 0 to 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G is preferred.

30    In addition to the above essential monomers, namely the perfluorovinyl ether, tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene, any of other fluorine-containing monomers may be copolymerized to modify the polymer. Examples of other fluorine-containing monomer are pentafluoropropylene, perfluorocyclobutylene, perfluoro(methylcyclopropylene), perfluoroallene,  $\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -trifluorostyrene, perfluorostyrene, perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) (e.g., perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether), perfluoro(ethyl vinyl ether) and perfluoro(propyl vinyl ether)), 35    polyfluoroacrylic acid, polyfluorovinyl acetate, polyfluorovinyl ether sulfonate, and polyfluorodienic acid.

36    Further, the cross linking reactivity of the elastomeric fluoropolymer of the present invention can be increased by copolymerization of a monomer of the formula:



41    wherein X is the same as defined in the above and p and q are each an integer of 0 to 2.

42    The amount of such other fluorine-containing monomer is less than 20 % by mole based on the total mole of the perfluorovinyl ether (I), tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene. Otherwise, the characteristic properties of the elastomeric fluoropolymer may be deteriorated.

43    The present invention will be hereinafter explained further in detail by following examples, in which parts are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1

50    Into a 1,000 ml glass autoclave, pure water (500 ml),  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{OCF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{COONH}_4$  (50 g),  $\text{CF}_2 = \text{CFO}[\text{CF}_2\text{CF}-(\text{CF}_3)\text{O}]_2\text{C}_3\text{F}_7$  (150 g),  $\text{I}(\text{CF}_2)_4\text{I}$  (1.0 g) and  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (5.0 g) were charged. After thoroughly replacing the atmosphere of the autoclave with nitrogen, tetrafluoroethylene was injected at 15 °C to pressurize the system to 0.41 MPa (2.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G) and then hexafluoropropylene was injected to pressurize the system to 0.61 MPa (3.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G). Thereafter, ammonium persulfate (4 mg) and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  (2.2 mg) were added to initiate polymerization.

55    As the reaction proceeded, the pressure decreased to 0.41 MPa (2.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G). Then, the pressure was increased to 0.61 MPa (3.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G) by injecting tetrafluoroethylene. During polymerization, decrease and increase of the pressure were repeated. After the pressure decreased eight times, the reaction was

terminated by the addition of hydroquinone (100 mg). The polymerization time was 28 hours. Thereafter, the unreacted monomers were purged to obtain the reaction mixture (798 g).

5 To the reaction mixture, acetone and then hydrochloric acid were charged to coagulate it. The coagulated material was washed with acetone and dried under reduced pressure to obtain the rubbery copolymer (176 g). Number average molecular weight = about 80,000. Mooney viscosity  $ML_{1+10}$  (100°C) = 23.

10  $^{19}F$ -NMR analysis of the copolymer revealed that the molar ratio of perfluorovinyl ether:TFE:HFP was 25.2:73.8:1.0.

15 To 100 parts of the obtained copolymer, medium thermal carbon (20 parts), Perhexa 2.5B (1.5 part) and triallylisocyanurate (4.0 parts) were added and thoroughly milled. Then, the mixture was press vulcanized at 160°C for 10 minutes followed by oven vulcanization at 180°C for 4 hours. The mechanical properties of the vulcanized material were measured according to JIS K 6301. The results are as follows:

15	100 % Modulus:	85 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
	Tensile strength at break:	134 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
20	Elongation at break:	180 %
	Hardness (Hs):	73
	Compression set	
25	200°C x 70 hours:	33.3 %
	Room Temp. x 70 hours:	24.1 %

30 Examples 2 and 3

35 In the same manner as in Example 1 but employing the initial pressure of 0.51 MPa (2.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G) (in Example 2) or 0.3 MPa (1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G) (in Example 3), the reaction was carried out to obtain the rubbery copolymer (125 g in Example 2 or 192 g in Example 3).

Molar ratio of perfluorovinyl ether:TFE:HFP

Example 2: 23.2:76.2:0.6

Example 3: 27.5:70.5:2.0

40 The copolymer was vulcanized in the same manner as in Example and mechanical properties of the vulcanized material were measured. The results are as follows:

		<u>Ex. 2</u>	<u>Ex. 3</u>
45	100 % Modulus (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> ):	95	61
	Tensile strength at break (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> ):	163	115
	Elongation at break (%):	160	210
50	Hardness (Hs):	84	78
	Compression set (%)		
55	Room Temp. x 70 hours:	19.8	24.1

Comparative Example

5 In the same manner as in Example 1 but using no HFP and decreasing and increasing the reaction pressure between 0.2 MPa (1.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G) and 0.41 MPa (2.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G), the reaction was carried out to obtain the rubbery copolymer (120.6 g). Molar ratio of perfluorovinyl ether:TFE = 25.9:74.1

The copolymer was vulcanized in the same manner as in Example 1 and mechanical properties of the vulcanized material were measured. The results are as follows:

10	100 % Modulus:	50 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
	Tensile strength at break:	101 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
	Elongation at break:	199 %
15	Hardness (Hs):	74
	Compression set (%)	
20	Room Temp. x 70 hours:	43.3

**Claims**

25 1. An elastomeric fluoropolymer comprising at least 12 % by mole of repeating units derived from a perfluorovinyl ether of the formula:

$$CF_2 = CFO-(CF_2 CFXO)_m-R_f \quad (I)$$

30 wherein R<sub>f</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> perfluoroalkyl group, X is a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group and m is an integer of 1 to 5, at least 50 % by mole of repeating units derived from tetrafluoroethylene and 0.1 to 5 % by mole of repeating units of hexafluoropropylene.

35 2. The elastomeric fluoropolymer according to claim 1, wherein R<sub>f</sub> in the formula (I) is a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> perfluoroalkyl group.

3. The elastomeric fluoropolymer according to claim 1, wherein m in the formula (I) is 1.

40 4. The elastomeric fluoropolymer according to claim 1, wherein m in the formula (I) is 2.

5. The elastomeric fluoropolymer according to claim 1 which has a number average molecular weight of 20,000 to 500,000.

45 6. A process for preparing an elastomeric fluoropolymer comprising at least 12 % by mole of repeating units derived from a perfluorovinyl ether of the formula:



50 wherein R<sub>f</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> perfluoroalkyl group, X is a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group and m is an integer of 1 to 5, at least 50 % by mole of repeating units derived from tetrafluoroethylene and 0.1 to 5 % by mole of repeating units of hexafluoropropylene, which method comprises emulsion copolymerizing the perfluorovinyl ether (I), tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene in the presence of 0.5 to 20% by weight based on the amount of water of an emulsifier of the formula:



wherein R<sub>f</sub> and X are the same as defined above, M is a hydrogen, an ammonium group or an alkali

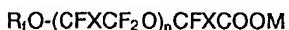
metal and n is an integer of 0 to 5.

7. The process according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization is carried out in the presence of a chain transfer agent.
- 5 8. The process according to claim 7, wherein the chain transfer agent is a fluorocarbon iodide.
9. An elastomeric fluoropolymer according to claim 1 prepared by emulsion copolymerising appropriate relative amounts of tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, and a perfluorovinyl ether of formula:



wherein  $R_f$ , X and m are as defined in claim 1.

15 10. An elastomeric fluoropolymer according to claim 9, wherein the emulsion polymerization is carried out in the presence of an emulsifier of formula:



20 wherein  $R_f$ , X, M and n are as defined in claim 6.

#### Revendications

25 1. Un fluoropolymère élastomère comprenant au moins 12 mol% de motifs récurrents dérivés d'un éther perfluorovinylique de formule :



30 dans laquelle R<sub>f</sub> est un groupe perfluoroalkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, X est un atome de fluor ou un groupe trifluorométhyle et m est un entier de 1 à 5, au moins 50 mol% de motifs récurrents de tétrafluoroéthylène et 0,1 à 5 mol% de motifs récurrents d'hexafluoropropylène.

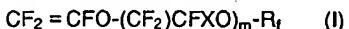
35 2. Le fluoropolymère élastomère selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que R<sub>f</sub> dans la formule (I) est un groupe perfluoroalkyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>.

3. Le fluoropolymère élastomère selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que m dans la formule (I) est égal à 1.

40 4. Le fluoropolymère élastomère selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que m dans la formule (I) est égal à 2.

5. Le fluoropolymère élastomère selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il a un poids moléculaire moyen en nombre de 20 000 à 500 000.

45 6. Un procédé pour préparer un fluoropolymère élastomère comprenant au moins 12 mol% de motifs récurrents dérivés d'un éther perfluorovinylique de formule :



50 dans laquelle R<sub>f</sub> est un groupe perfluoroalkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, X est un atome de fluor ou un groupe trifluorométhyle et m est un entier de 1 à 5, au moins 50 mol% de motifs récurrents dérivés du tétrafluoroéthylène et 0,1 à 5 mol% de motifs récurrents d'hexafluoropropylène, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend la copolymérisation en émulsion de l'éther perfluorovinylique (I), du tétrafluoroéthylène et de l'hexafluoropropylène en présence de 0,5 à 20 % en poids, par rapport à la quantité d'eau, d'un émulsifiant de formule :



dans laquelle  $R_f$  et X sont définis comme ci-dessus, M est un atome d'hydrogène ou de métal alcalin ou un groupe ammonium et n est un entier de 0 à 5.

5 7. Le procédé selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que la polymérisation est mise en œuvre en présence d'un agent de transfert de chaînes.

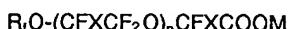
8. Le procédé selon la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que l'agent de transfert de chaînes est un iodure de fluorocarbure.

10 9. Un fluoropolymère élastomère selon la revendication 1 préparé par copolymérisation en émulsion de quantités relatives appropriées de tétrafluoroéthylène, d'hexafluoropropylène et d'un éther perfluorovinylique de formule :



15 dans laquelle  $R_f$ , X et m sont définis comme à la revendication 1.

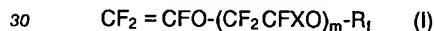
20 10. Un fluoropolymère élastomère selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que la polymérisation en émulsion est mise en œuvre en présence d'un émulsifiant de formule :



dans laquelle  $R_f$ , X, M et n sont définis comme à la revendication 6.

25 **Patentansprüche**

1. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer, umfassend mindestens 12 Mol% sich wiederholender Einheiten, abgeleitet von einem Perfluorvinylether der Formel



wobei  $R_f$  eine  $C_1-C_6$ -Perfluoralkylgruppe, X ein Fluoratom oder eine Trifluormethylgruppe und m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5 ist, wobei mindestens 50 Mol% sich wiederholender Einheiten von Tetrafluorethylen und 0,1 bis 5 Mol% sich wiederholender Einheiten von Hexafluorpropyleen abgeleitet sind.

35 2. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer nach Anspruch 1, wobei  $R_f$  in Formel (I) eine  $C_2-C_4$ -Perfluoralkylgruppe ist.

40 3. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer nach Anspruch 1, wobei m in der Formel (I) 1 ist.

45 4. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer nach Anspruch 1, wobei m in der Formel (I) 2 ist.

5. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer nach Anspruch 1, welches ein Zahlenmittel des Molekulargewichts von 20.000 bis 500.000 hat.

6. Verfahren zum Herstellen eines elastomeren Fluorpolymers umfassend mindestens 12 Mol% sich wiederholender Einheiten, abgeleitet von einem Perfluorvinylether der Formel:



wobei  $R_f$  eine  $C_1-C_6$ -Perfluoralkylgruppe, X ein Fluoratom oder eine Trifluormethylgruppe und m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5 ist, wobei mindestens 50 Mol% der sich wiederholenden Einheiten von Tetrafluorethylen und 0,1 bis 5 Mol% sich wiederholender Einheiten von Hexafluorpropyleen abgeleitet sind, umfassend das Emulsionscopolymerisieren von Perfluorvinylether (I), Tetrafluorethylen und Hexafluorpropyleen in Anwesenheit von 0,5 bis 20 Gew.%, bezogen auf die Wassermenge, eines Emulgators der Formel



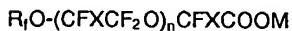
wobei  $R_f$  und X die gleichen Bedeutungen wie zuvor angegeben haben, M Wasserstoff, eine Ammoniumgruppe oder ein Alkalimetall ist und n eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 5 ist.

- 5 7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6,  
wobei die Polymerisation in Anwesenheit eines Kettenüberträgers durchgeführt wird.
- 14 8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7,  
wobei der Kettenüberträger ein Fluorkohlenstoffjodid ist.
- 15 9. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer nach Anspruch 1,  
hergestellt durch Emulsionscopolymerisieren entsprechender relativer Mengen Tetrafluorethylen, Hexafluorpropylen und eines Perfluorvinylethers der Formel



wobei  $R_f$ , X und m wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind.

20 10. Elastomeres Fluorpolymer nach Anspruch 9,  
wobei die Emulsionspolymerisation in Anwesenheit eines Emulgators der Formel



25 durchgeführt wird, wobei  $R_f$ , X, M und n wie in Anspruch 6 definiert sind.

30

35

40

45

50

55